



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CETYSBURG:

MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1858.

The People's State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE,
JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM E. FRAZER, of Fayette.

The People's County Ticket.

CONGRESS,
EDWARD McPHERSON.
ASSEMBLY,
SAMUEL DUBORAW.
JUDGE,
JAMES DAVIS.
COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL METZGER.
DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL HERBST.
AUDITOR,
JOHN BRINKERHOFF.

How Goes the Fight?

Our friends will be glad to learn that the intelligence from different parts of the Congressional District is of the most cheering character. Our candidate, Mr. McPHERSON, is actively in the field, boldly pressing his opponent on the great issues of the day. Every where he is received with enthusiasm, and enlisting the sympathies and cordial support of the masses. Mr. REILLY, and his friends, on the other hand, are despondent. His betrayal of the Industrial interests of the State—his support of the Leocompton fraud—and his identification with the Extravagance of the National Administration—hang about as "dead weights," and must inevitably crush him. To work, then, friends! Be of good cheer! All that is wanting to secure a glorious victory in the County—the District—and the State—is a FULL VOTE. Earnest, active, individual effort is needed to secure this. Shall we not have it?

Who Did It?

The Compiler labors through a whole column of last Monday's issue to get rid of the crushing fact that the present low Tariff, enacted in 1857, which is so seriously pressing upon the industrial interests of the country, and especially Pennsylvania, was passed by a vote of 123 to 72—but a single Democrat (Asa Packer, of Pa.) voting against it—and that President Buchanan signed and approved the Bill. The whole gist of the article is that Mr. CAMPBELL, a Republican member from Ohio, supported the Bill, and, therefore, the Democracy are not responsible! The Compiler must evidently be hard pressed on this matter, or it could not be guilty of so silly an error—shall not call it, argument. What have the people of Pennsylvania to do with the Lewis D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, or his betrayal of American labor? For that he will have to answer to his constituents. We are dealing with the Pennsylvania delegation.

By the "Free Trade" Act of 1857, as the Compiler has seen fit to call it, the industrial energies of Pennsylvania have been crushed. The fires have been extinguished in her Furnaces, and Forges, and Rollings-mills. Her Work-shops, but yesterday resounding with the rapid clink of the artisan's hammer, are now idle and deserted. Prostration, stagnation and ruin brood, gloomily all over her broad valleys and rich hills, where but yesterday echoed the busy hum of cheerful and contented industry. Who has done all this? Where was the Pennsylvania Democratic delegation in Congress, when this work of Ruin was inaugurated? Here is the Record—look at it.

Vote on the Tariff Act of 1857.

Yeas 123, to wit: 67 Democrats, 28 Eastern Republicans, 17 Southern Americans.

Nays 72, to wit: 71 Republicans, and one Democrat (Asa Packer, of Pa.)

Fourteen Democrats dodged!

Only one Democrat in the whole House to resist this fatal blow at the prosperity and welfare of Pennsylvania! We repeat again—Where were our Democratic Congressmen? And that is the earnest inquiry that is going up from the people of this State? It will not do for the Compiler to answer that Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, (with whom the voters of this district have nothing to do,) was a *particeps criminis* in the matter. And yet, in the face of all these facts, so carefully concealed from the readers of that paper, the Compiler has the hardihood to talk about "deception."

The Compiler, in explaining the influences which led to the passage of the present low Tariff, says—

"The Nabob Manufacturers of the East threw their gold and their influence in favor of a reduced Tariff."

Is this intended "to explain the influence" which induced the Democratic members to *dodge*, and thus enable these "nabob manufacturers" to carry the bill? We merely ask for information.

The Rev. L. S. Williams, of Millin, Juniata county, has been called to the Taneytown Lutheran charge, lately vacated by Rev. Mr. Sentman, and has accepted the invitation.

Mr. Will and the "Extra Pay."

The Compiler thinks that it is "mean" in us to expose Mr. WILL's complicity in the "Extra Pay" business. We have done nothing but publish the facts, as they appear upon the official record, and correct the misstatements of the Compiler. If to make known the official acts of a public Representative, when he comes before the people to render a stewardship of the trust committed to him, be "mean," so be it. We are not surprised at the Compiler's soreness upon this topic. Its position is an unenviable one. Only one short year ago it bitterly assailed this thing of voting "Extra Pay," and as we are informed, its editor (Mr. STANLEY) in his speeches at different points throughout the County, made special objections to the re-election of Mr. MUESSMAN, for the reason that he had consented to receive the \$200 extra pay, although it was not pretended that he had voted for the bill. Now, it turns out that Mr. WILL not only took \$200 extra pay from the Public Treasury last winter, but sat quietly in his seat while the bill was put on final passage, PERMANENTLY INCREASING THE PAY OF MEMBERS TO \$700. The Compiler professed to be terribly shocked at such things a year ago, but now seriously asks the people of the County to support CHARLES WILL, whose record is infinitely worse, and thinks it very "mean" to have that record exposed. Mr. WILL can have no apology for this "extra pay" business. He went into it with eyes open, and must abide the consequences.

Mr. McPherson in Bedford.

Under this title, the last Compiler copies a lengthy article from the Bedford Gazette of Sept. 3d, whose main characteristics are vulgarity and falsehood. Our neighbor must be hard put to for material, in thus importing the filth of political cess-pools in other Counties, and scattering it broadcast here, where Mr. McPHERSON's gentlemanly deportment and high personal character are so well established. We have been assured, upon good authority, that the caricature of Mr. McPHERSON's speech in Bedford, contained in the article from the Gazette, is a tissue of deliberate misrepresentation and falsehood. His speech on that occasion, like all his public speeches, was eminently argumentative, and courteous to the opposition—so much so as to have challenged commendation from intelligent and respectable political opponents, who heard him, and whose disapprobation of the vulgarity of the Gazette's assault was freely expressed on the streets of Bedford. Assaults of this character cannot but advantage Mr. McPHERSON, and damage the already desperate cause of his opponent, Mr. REILLY. But for its length, we should be tempted to copy the article entire. Even in Bedford the article has failed of its purpose. The last Bedford Inquirer has a severe rejoinder, which we annex—not that we adopt the style of controversy evinced by it, but to show the sources of the attack practically endorsed by the Compiler, in transferring it to its columns:

"The last Gazette (says the Inquirer,) in speaking of our candidate for Congress, calls him 'a fellow by the name of McPherson.' Scarcely any one but the writer of that article would be guilty of the discourtesy contained in this quotation, in regard to a talented and high-minded opponent. Mr. McPherson will more than compare favorably with his opponent, Wilson Reilly, for he is well known to be at least as talented, and is also a young man of remarkable character for morality. The fellow who wrote the article only shows his ill-nature and very bad heart, for which he will be proverbial before his arrival amongst us. His very countenance condemns him. He has a long-drawn guilty face, and it has been frequently remarked that he cannot look a man in the eye, and we advise McPherson, never to get into a crowd, away from home, or he would certainly be taken up as guilty of some capital crime, as his whole physiognomy would be against him. The 'fellow by the name of McPherson,' has an excellent chance of being heard of as our next Congressman."

No Fusion in New York.

The Americans and Republicans of New York have heretofore been bitterly at enmity. An effort was made at the Convention of the two parties at Syracuse on the 8th to bring the two together on the common ground of hostility to the National Administration, but the old grudges were too strong, and like all first efforts in the same direction, it failed.

A child of Mr. John Mackley, of Union township, aged 3 years, was killed on the 4th inst., by falling from a loaded dung wagon, and one of the wheels passing over its body. It lived but 15 minutes after the accident.

Ten thousand children applied in one week in the City of New York to be admitted into the public schools, but there was no room for them. A million and a half of dollars is expended in that city this year for educational purposes, and yet they have not schools enough.

Some of the journals of this State are making a great ado because the government has so given the contract for the pipe for the Washington water works that they will be manufactured in Scotland. What right had the Pennsylvania iron men to expect anything else of Buchanan? Pennsylvania voted for Buchanan, knowing what his principles were. He did not deceive her. She deceived herself, if there was any deception in the case. She has nothing to blame but her own folly.

Degrees Conferred.

At the meeting of the Trustees of Pennsylvania College, on Thursday last, the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. George Diehl, of Frederick, Rev. Charles P. Krauth, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. A. A. Lockman, of York; the honorary degree of A. M. upon Rev. B. Focht, Daniel Steek, of Lancaster, and John A. Lynch, of Frederick; and the degree of A. M., in course, upon the graduating class of 1855, to wit: John J. Burrell, Luther H. Croll, Jeremiah Brazier, Samuel A. Helman, Eli Huber, Rev. J. A. Kankleman, Rev. W. R. Paxton, Dr. J. Rinehart, Dr. J. W. Shucy, and J. R. Fittel.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—The exercises incident to the closing of the Summer Session of Pennsylvania College, drew together, as usual, a large number of strangers, by whose presence our streets have been enlivened during the past few days. Our limited space allows us room for but a passing notice.

On Tuesday evening the graduating Class of the Theological Seminary spoke—addresses being delivered by the following persons—T. W. Dosh, B. E. Kramlich, H. W. Kuhn, G. A. Long, E. H. M. Sell, and J. A. Snyder. They all acquitted themselves creditably.

On Wednesday morning the exercises of the Junior Class of the College came off. The following are the members of the Class, by whom addresses were delivered—J. W. Elber, W. R. Eyster, T. B. Blauevelt, W. Keckler, R. M. Keely, D. J. Benner, A. J. Weiss, T. S. Warren, F. B. Wolf, G. M. Brinkerhoff, T. Heilig, and J. G. Gostman. Notwithstanding the inclement weather the house was crowded.

On Wednesday afternoon a Poem was read by N. C. Brooks, of Baltimore, before the Linnean Association of the College, which was well received, and did credit to the author. In the evening the Philomathean Society was addressed by the Hon. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia. The reputation of the speaker drew together a large and appreciative audience, which was entertained over an hour by one of the most brilliant addresses it has ever been our pleasure to listen to. Thursday morning the Commencement exercises of the College came off—addresses being delivered by the following gentlemen—members of the graduating class—J. B. Rath, R. J. Koenig, J. B. Kershner, D. M. C. Amor, J. Q. McAtes, T. B. Burrows, J. A. Kreitzer, S. J. Berlin, A. R. Horne, E. S. Johnson, and Victor Miller.

The Latin Salutatory was delivered by J. B. Rath, the Greek Oration by J. B. Kershner, and the Valedictory by Victor Miller, of Clear-spring, Md.

All the exercises were attended by large and fashionable audiences and passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The music on the occasion was very fine, being furnished by the Citizens' Band of this place, and the Silver Comet Band of Hagers-town—Star.

ELECTION.—The following persons were on Monday last, re-elected officers of the "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," for the coming year: President—George Swope. Vice-President—S. R. Russell. Secretary—D. A. Buehler. Treasurer—D. M. Carey. Ex. Committee—R. M. Carey, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

The Annual report will be found in to-day's paper, showing the Company to be in a very prosperous condition.

HANDSOME MONUMENT.—The immediate relatives of the late Hon. Geo. Searles, who remains have been deposited in Ever Green Cemetery, have erected over his grave a handsome Italian Marble Monument, sixteen and a half feet high. It is a handsome piece of work, and will be much admired by the numerous visitors to this resting place of the dead. It cost about \$800.

We understand that the Drs. Horner intend erecting in a short time a fine monument over the graves of their father and mother.

DEATH OF MISS LEHMAN.—It pains us to announce that Miss LEHMAN, daughter of JONAS LEHMAN, Esq., of Franklin Grove, Ill. who was severely burned by a caphene explosion on the 5th of July last, died on the 1st of the present month. A letter before us states that her burns were healing fast, and that she would have been able to walk through the house in a few days, when she took severe diarrhoea, which caused her death on the day stated. Her age was 18 years. The numerous friends of the family in this county will deeply sympathize with them in this melancholy bereavement.—Compiler.

The Albany Knickerbocker, (Republican) admits that a Union ticket would have carried the State by 75,000 votes, whereas, now, nothing can prevent Democratic success except a free fight between the Hards and the Softs. At the election last fall the vote of the State stood up as follows:

Democratic 195,000
Republican 177,000
American 67,000

The Democrats elected their State ticket by 18,000 votes, and yet the united Opposition vote was 49,000 greater than the vote cast by the Democratic.

The Maine Election.—PORTLAND, (Me.) SEPT. 14th.—Morrill, the Republican candidate for Governor, is elected by 8,000 to 9,000 majority. In the third Congressional district (which it was considered had gone Democratic) French, Republican, is elected by a trifling majority; consequently the whole delegation in Congress is Republican.

BANGOR, SEPT. 15.—One hundred and ninety-one towns have been heard from which indicate that Morrill has been elected by nearly ten thousand majority.

Railroad Buildings.

On Saturday last, the contract for the construction of a Passenger Depot, Freight house, and Engine-house, for the Railroad, was awarded to the Messrs. Warner, of this place, at \$4,480.

We are requested to announce that an Indian will preach one mile west of Middletown, on the Bush meeting ground, on the 16th and 17th days of October.

The Democratic Conference from York, Cumberland and Perry, met again on Thursday, but could not agree—still standing 3 for Fisher, 3 for Ahl, and 3 for McIntyre.

The Dauphin Agricultural Exhibition will take place near Harrisburg, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next.—On Thursday, Col. Haldeman will deliver an address; and on Friday, Horace Greeley, of New York, at 3, P. M.

A large People's meeting was held in Juniata county on Tuesday week, which was addressed by EDWARD McPHERSON, Esq., the People's candidate for Congress. The Juniata Sentinel says: "It is impossible for us to notice fully, the able and convincing speech of Mr. McPHERSON. It exceeded the most sanguine expectations of his friends. Like Mr. REILLY, his three topics were the Kansas Question, the Tariff and the Public Expenditures. Each of the three subjects he handled with master hands, and on each one gave Mr. REILLY such a drubbing that he will not desire the like again for some time. We are sorry that want of room compels us to refrain from noticing his speech at length, for it was worthy of the man and worthy of the cause. Mr. McPHERSON was frequently interrupted by shouts of applause. The 10th of October will tell better for the man, his speech and the cause, than we are able to at present."

On Tuesday evening a People's Meeting was held at the Court House—Wm. MORRISON, Esq., presiding. Wm. Bliss, and James J. Willis, Esqrs., were appointed Vice Presidents, and Dr. E. G. Fahnestock and John A. Swope Secretaries. The meeting was ably addressed by Hon. J. Rufus Mide, and D. A. Buehler, Esq. The Court House was filled and the political issues in the present campaign ably discussed.

Where the Money Goes.

It may seem strange to some unsophisticated persons, that an administration which desires to be thought economical, can manage to expend the enormous sum of \$100,000,000 a year. For the enlightenment of such people, it is proper to say that Uncle Sam is made to pay about twice as much for the work he has done, as anybody else would pay; the profits of every job going into the pockets of political favorites and supporters. Here is an item from one of our exchanges:

"The Water Works of Washington City will cost \$6,000,000! Unlike the local improvements of other cities, the whole people of the country have to contribute toward this round sum. And, as if to aggravate the extravagance of the project, those entrusted with the work send to Europe for the iron to be used in it. Buchanan Democracy is an expensive commodity."

And here follows another: "The War Department has just closed a contract with Snyder, of Philadelphia, to furnish sixteen thousand felt hats for the army, at \$2 75 each. We should like to see the soldiers wearing felt hats worth half that sum."—Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

The real value of these hats is about \$1 50. Any one with a small slate and pencil may cipher out the profits on that transaction. Uncle Sam is very good-natured.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—Four Men Killed.—A new glaze mill of the Hazardville powder works at Buffalo, (Ct.) exploded on Monday afternoon at 8 o'clock, and was destroyed, with its contents. Four workmen, including John A. Gresche, the superintendent, were killed. The mill was first started on Monday morning, and the loss of property in building and machinery is considerable.

The Comet Visible.—It is stated that those who got up early enough can have a fine view of the comet, now visible at four o'clock every morning. The heavenly visitor has taken up its position a little to the east of the Great Bear, and but a short distance above the horizon. When no better instrument is at hand, an ordinary opera-glass, it is said, will enable a person to see it very plainly, but even with the naked eye a good view can be had of the distinguished stranger.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—The fever is spreading, and considerable uneasiness is beginning to prevail. The weather, too, is oppressive. The deaths in the Charity Hospital in the twenty-four hours ending last evening numbered fifteen.

The End of an Aeronaut.—M. PORTER, the intrepid aeronaut, whose excursions on horseback caused so much excitement in London, has met the fate of his predecessors. He fell into the sea near Malaga, when descending with his balloon, and was drowned.

Missouri.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that a large emigration from the free States is pouring into Missouri, while no slaveholders are emigrating thither. The feeling that slavery is to be short lived is steadily gaining ground. The open discussion of the question which is going on, and the fact that Missouri is bounded on three sides by free States, have alarmed the slaveholders, and many of them are removing to Texas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Free labor is taking their place. Notwithstanding the defeat of Mr. Blair, the Free labor movement is now stronger than ever before, and is marching steadily towards victory.

Hon. Wilson Reilly in Juniata County.

(Correspondence of The Philadelphia (Dem.) Press.)
PATTERSON, Juniata County, Sept. 11.
This has been our regular court week here, and besides the judges, lawyers, politicians, &c., our county seat, Middle-town, has been thronged with farmers and business men generally, from all parts of the county. Among others, Messrs. Reilly and McPherson, our candidates for Congress, are both here. Mr. Reilly has found, since his return home, that he is in quite a different atmosphere from that which surrounded him at Washington; and although it may not have been a very difficult matter for him while there, considering all the influences which were brought to bear upon him, to desert the principles, and violate the pledges of the party that elected him, yet, since he has returned, and is compelled to look his constituents in the face, he has discovered, to his dismay, that he has lost the confidence of the masses that rallied to his support in '56. Then he was enthusiastically received everywhere over the district; now he is welcomed by none but those who enjoy the favors or fear the frowns of a proscriptive and intolerant Administration. Then we had faith in the man. He had declared again and again to us his devotion to Democratic doctrine, and dwelt particularly upon his fidelity to that part of our creed—the recognition of the will of the majority—which the Democratic party has maintained since the formation of the Government to the present time. We believed he would manfully stand by his pledges, and use all his power and influence as a member of Congress to crush the minority rule in Kansas, and resist the attempt to force a Constitution upon a people which they loathed and abhorred. But he has deserted his principles and violated his pledges. He stood firm for a while, but the seductions of power were too strong for him. He gained the favor of the Administration, but has betrayed his trust. He is now here, trying to justify his course, and reconcile what he well knows to be a wronged constituency. He asks us for support, and promises to represent faithfully our sentiments, if he is re-elected. But his day is over. He deceived us once—that is enough. He no longer has any claims to our support. We profess to be Democrats. We cherish the true principles of the party, and will adhere to them while we have a tongue to speak or a hand to cast a vote. We have, therefore, to choose between our principle and our candidate. Shall we hesitate? The 11th of October will give us our decision. The Opposition held a meeting in the court house, on Thursday evening last. Speeches were made by Mr. McPherson and the Hon. Jos. Casey, of Harrisburg. They are united throughout the district, and expect to elect their candidate without any trouble. Would it not create some surprise in high quarters!

JUSTITIA.
Custom-House Partially Burnt.—BALTIMORE, SEPT. 15.—A fire took place in the Custom House this morning. It caught from the watchman's lamp. The damage to the building is stated at \$10,000. The messenger room and several of the offices were entirely burnt out, together with many valuable statistical records of exports and imports.

Yellow Fever.—Of the 103 yellow fever deaths at Charleston last week, 77 were white adults, 22 white children, and 4 colored persons. The disease has also broken out at Galveston, Texas, and several deaths have occurred. Last week there were 470 yellow fever deaths in New Orleans. The Howard Association of Charleston acknowledges the receipt of contributions, amounting to an aggregate of \$500, in aid of the sick.

The Indian War in Oregon.—A letter to the New York Times, dated at Wallawalla on the 9th of August, gives a view of contemplated military movements against the Indians in Oregon. The writer says:

"Now we are collecting our troops for what is likely to be the most desperate Indian contest we have ever had. The programme is all settled at last, and two columns are to be formed to enter the Indian country—one under Major GARNETT, from Simcoe; the other from this place, to enter the Spokane country and meet the tribes which defeated Col. SKRIBNER. The latter is under Col. WAGHET, ninth Infantry. A short time since the detachment of the third Artillery arrived here after twelve days' march from Fort Dallas. They are now ordered to advance sixty miles into the Indian country and throw up fortifications on Snake river, to await our arrival with the rest of the column. They probably march to-morrow."

In the meanwhile we learn from scouts that the hostile tribes are in force to the number of nearly three thousand warriors, awaiting our arrival, and they swear that as long as a single warrior is left, we shall not cross Snake river. They are the most warlike Indians on the Continent and thoroughly armed. Our columns will consist of but seven hundred men, of whom a company will have to be left at the fort on Snake river. We expect they will meet us, for they are flushed with their victory over Col. Skerpton, and the probability is we shall find them four to one. One of these days, after some hundreds of valuable lives are lost, Government will believe in the necessity of having troops enough in the field to overawe the Indian tribes.

Our expedition is arranged for four months. Before the end of that time we shall have crushed the hostile tribes or been ourselves driven in.

From New Mexico.—The Indian Troubles. INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 12.—The mail has arrived with New Mexico dates to the 23d. Doubtless a battle has been fought between Major Brook's command and the Navajo Indians, as the Major intended destroying their fields, which would necessarily ensue a collision. The Indians had offered to indemnify him for the loss of the negro. The Santa Fe Gazette, in a long article, attempts to justify the Indians in their conduct.

Col. Sumner's command was passed at Walnut Creek, moving slowly. No Indians were seen on the plains. The grass was still good.

Two steamers sailed from New York on Wednesday, for Europe—the Africa, with 869,422 in specie and 65 passengers and the Borussia, with 165 passengers, including Mr. Spencer, the Belgian minister at Washington.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new and dangerous counterfeit on the Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, has been put in circulation. It is of the denomination of \$10—rignette, a female in a reclining position, stick in one hand and liberty cap on her head.

LANCASTER, Pa., September 15.—The democratic county convention met here to-day and nominated James M. Hopkins for Congress by acclamation. He made a speech accepting the nomination, taking ground against sectional strife and abolitionism, and in favor of the admission of Kansas and the adoption of such a tariff as would put every furnace in blast in the State.

Annual Statement.

To the Board of Managers of the "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company." The Executive Committee submit the following Report of the operations of the Company for the year ending Sept. 6, 1858:

Amount of cash on hand	\$741 62
Amount of Notes bearing interest Sept. 1, 1857	2308 99
Premium cash received during the year	759 81
Amount of interest on invested funds	145 48
	\$3955 81
Cash paid out during the year as per Report of Treasurer	\$181 98
Cash paid Jas. H. Marshall, loss by fire	35 00
Treasurer's Salary	30 00
Funds invested, bearing interest	3035 25
Funds in hands of Treasurer and Managers	673 58
	\$3,955 81
Amount of Premium Notes, Sept. 1, 1857	68,887 02
Amount of Premium Notes, received during the year	15,384 70
	\$84,271 72
Expired and surrendered during the year	3,625 78
	\$80,645 94
Amount of property insured, Sept. 1, 1857	998,382 84
Amount of property insured during the year	218,119 67
	\$1,216,502 41
Expired and surrendered during the year	86,751 65
	\$1,129,750 76
No. of Policies in force, Sept. 1, 1857	683
No. of Policies issued during the year	165
	848
Surrendered and expired	129
	719
AVAILABLE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.	
Funds invested	\$3,955 25
Funds in hands of Treasurer and Managers	673 58
	\$3,708 83
Premium Notes uncollected	76,579 49
	\$80,288 32

In submitting the above statement, the committee cannot refrain from congratulating the Board upon the prosperity and success which have marked the progress of the company. Established upon the basis of Mutual Protection for the benefit of our own people exclusively—confining its operations to the County of Adams—dispensing with travelling Agents—requiring all insurances to be taken under the inspection of managers elected by the members—husbanding its resources, and carefully avoiding the errors which have proved the ruin of other Insurance Associations—this Company, weak and obscure in its earlier operations, has gone on quietly from year to year, gathering pecuniary strength and public confidence, and now ranks as one of the most important and useful institutions of the County. The Company is now in its eighth year, having been chartered March 18, 1851—has hitherto paid all expenses and losses, without resorting to assessments, and has now on hand a Cash Capital of \$3,708 83, which must all be consumed before an assessment can be made. Besides this, the Premium Notes now reach the sum of \$80,645 94, also available in case of necessity. This Company can safely challenge comparison, in point of economical administration and successful management, with any similar organization in the State.

A. HEINTZELMAN,
JACOB KING,
R. M. CURDY,
Attest—D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.
Sept. 6, 1858.

Our Affairs with Mexico.—Walker Fearn, Esq., United States Secretary of Legation at Mexico, and Capt. Henry, who went out as bearer of dispatches from Washington, are passengers on board the Daniel Webster, from Havana, at New York. A letter from the city of Mexico says:

Mr. Forsyth was instructed to inform the Mexican government, in closing his relations, that the United States has fully decided upon calling Mexico to account for the long catalogue of outrages upon American citizens and the American flag, and to insist that these outrages or the like should not be repeated in the future. He has, therefore, demanded and received his passports, and will close the legation about the end of the present month.

Prof. Morse has been decorated by the French Emperor with the Legion of Honor. The Diplomatic Convention, which had under consideration the recompense due by the governments of Europe to the professor for the use of his invention, met on the 23d ult. It is generally supposed that the affair is terminated, and that the sum of 400,000 francs was agreed to.

The Water Works of Washington City will cost \$6,000,000! Unlike the local improvements of other cities, the whole people of the country have to contribute toward this round sum. And, as if to aggravate the extravagance of the project, those entrusted with the work send to Europe for the iron to be used in it.

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